

## Daily Democrat.

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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off from Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they resided then and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

**Our Agent at Cumberland Gap.**  
Lieutenant A. J. Harrington, Company A, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers, is agent for the Louisville Democrat.

The Confeds aim to come to Kentucky. They have tried other places and eaten out their substance, and they would be glad to spend the fall and winter near the Ohio, on the Kentucky side at least; and they would like it all the better if they could strike across the river and help themselves to the goods and chattels of Ohio and Indiana. The news all points to the threatened invasion, and, indeed, it has partially begun. Rebel experience on our soil has not been encouraging. The rebel armies have met with no success in Kentucky. They have fared badly; everywhere they have been met with a severe resistance in the flesh, in the purse, and in credit. They made great demonstrations, and afterwards ingloriously fled; and left the State. Columbus Johnson, Polk, Zollicoffer and others, took up their abode in Kentucky; began to entertain us with proclamations for our instruction and edification, promising us protection and security under their benign reign. Instead of doing great exploits for us they skulked and left us to take care of ourselves.

Confederate history in Kentucky is not at all creditable. We don't recollect an incident of prowess or skill that Seesh can point to in this State with any satisfaction. They were whipped out of the northeast part of the State, and fled without a fight from other portions of it. John Morgan has since performed well in this State; but his mission was to rob and steal, not to fight. Such have been the experiments of this rebellion in this State, and we should not be surprised if a righteous Providence should have decreed that the grave of the rebellion should be found on our soil; the crime they have committed against this State will be the death of them. Secessionists lose their justification on the doctrine of State rights. In their treatment of Kentucky they have spurned that doctrine, and shown to mankind a bold, impudent depravity, that spurns its own principles when they stand in the way of its ambition. They would have Kentucky, if they had to wage through conquest and blood.

They tried it once and failed; now they have begun to repeat the experiment. This time they have more excuse. Winter comes on again, and the products of Kentucky are indispensable to the Seesh armies. They would be all the better if they could have the products of the States North of the Ohio river.

We may, therefore, look out for a gigantic effort, not merely to invade this State by marauding bands, but to transfer the seat of war to Kentucky, if they can possibly effect it. It would seem desperate for the Confederate armies of Virginia and Tennessee to move or try to move into Kentucky; but the desperate is all they have left to do.

The question of foreign intervention has become more and more prominent as the ebb and flow of Secession grows or subsides. It is not the French nation, nor the Spaniards, nor our dear old mother England, with spectacles before her eyes, and speculation in them, that interferes most. All other European nations proclaimed inviolable neutrality; and, to their credit be it said, they have maintained it. England, however, while she gave us far more lip service and more protestations, has had some eighteen hundred vessels snapped up by our cruisers while trying to run the blockade. It is a question of dollars and cents in England, and with every Englishman, not morality, or religion, or honor.

At the same time we are heartily and thoroughly abused. None more so. The whole vocabulary, from Anathema Maranatha down to go to the devil, is exhausted. Butler's badly written order, in worst taste, is the theme of denunciation, and we feel like indoring it, excepting, always, when we think of somebody-in-black's quoting Scripture.

We remember how the Sepoys were killed, being shot from the cannon's mouth; but that was in '57. Whether she has improved or not is to be found from the following letter, which we copy from the news describing an action between the French, English and Imperialists against the Taeping, in China, in 1860. It is a letter from an English soldier:

"I went with the crowd to see the execution of the Taeping prisoners that had been given up for execution into the hands of the mandarins by the English and French authorities, on what is the same thing, they took no measure to prevent the ruthless butchery of those they lent their aid to capture; when, horror of horrors! how am I to describe the dreadful scene, or will it ever leave my memory? Among those wretches were young and old, of both sexes, and of all ages and sizes, from the infant recently born to the man of eighty, tottering on his staff; from the excitable woman to the young maiden from ten to eighteen. The latter were pushed out by the guards among the crowd of ruffians assembled, and were taken into the sheds and by-places and debauched, and again dragged back by the hair of the head to the Chinese guards, to await their turn for execution. Some of them had fainted, and were pulled along the ground to the executioner, who threw them on their backs, tore off their clothes, and ripped them from the lower part of the abdomen to the breast, which were cut off and dashed with a curse in their faces. The bows, as a matter of course, gushed out; but the cut was made in such a way, and so skillfully, and with such experience, that the intestine was seldom injured. After a little time in this state of excessive torture, the executioner thrust his hand into the chest and tore out the beating heart, and a victim looking him in the face all the while. A young female, apparently about eight months pregnant, who never uttered a groan or sigh at all the previous cruelties she had endured from the surrounding mob, had her infant cut out of her womb, and held up in her right by one of the little hands, bleeding and quivering when at the sight she gave one heartrending, piercing scream that would have awakened pity in a tiger, and after it had been in that state

dashed against her breast, she, with a last superhuman effort, released her arms from those holding her down, and eluded her infant to her bleeding heart, and died holding it in her arms, and his snatched suddenly away from her and flung to the executioner, who plunged the ruthless knife into his tender breast, before his mother's eyes. Infants but recently born were torn from their mothers' breasts, and disemboweled before their faces. Young men were disemboweled, mutilated, and the parts cut off thrust into their own mouths, or flung among the admiring and laughing crowd of Chinamen. But no more: I can write no more of these scenes. I can now only regret forever that I looked on the dreadful sight. I am no longer fit to be a soldier. I have been in many battles during the last twenty years, and in the thickest of the fight in most of them, where a rage and thirst for revenge led me on to redoubled efforts; but nothing heretofore that I have seen or heard of, or even read of, could be compared to the dreadful cruelty of the disemboweling. Execution. Poor F., who came with me to see the execution, fell down in a fainting fit, and was in that state carried away, and is now a raving maniac from the effects of the dreadful sight had on him. May God forgive England for the part she is taking in this war, and may the sin of the enormities she has assisted in perpetrating be forgiven her. The innocent and helpless child be removed from her door!"

After the "Success" of Gen. Breckinridge we expect his health, like Beauregard's after Corinth, will get delicate, and he will be compelled to go to Bladen Springs, Ala., to recruit. To the uninformed public we would state that Bladen Springs is the "Salt river" of the Southern Confederacy.

The people of San Francisco will please take notice that General Breckinridge is coming. He is a man of such unbounded stomach that the Mississippi doesn't hold water enough for him, and nothing else that we know of but the Pacific would answer.

His Excellency James F. Robinson will, no doubt, pilot the Ship of State through the storm; but he need not be surprised if he finds himself when he gets into port a good deal weather-beaten.

There will probably be another big battle at the Rapidan. Pope is advancing, and a preliminary skirmish has taken place. We back Pope.

The rebels at Baton Rouge claim to have retired in good order. Doubtless they thought of the order to retire the very best ever given.

Breckinridge is reported to have lost an arm. We don't credit it; but his head would have been a less serious loss to all but him.

The rebels invariably ask leave to bury their dead after they lose a battle, as the shortest and safest way to examine the enemy's lines and forces.

Breckinridge fled back from the Mississippi river for "various reasons." The main one was getting into backwater.

The rebel plan of burning their own ironclads makes it apparent they had too many irons in the fire.

John Bull may well ask how the rebels propose to save their bacon when they can't keep their "ams" (rams).

The Southern Confederacy may claim to have eleven States in its borders, but it has not 10 S. C.

If Breckinridge has really lost an arm, he cannot possibly claim to belong to the army.

From the way Morgan finds a small force and picks it up he must be an entire picket force.

It was a wise military man who said, "In war let all the forces be arranged as if you were in an enemy's country."

Kentucky has, in her Governor, learned to appreciate to the full the benefits of resignation.

In time of peace prepare for war, and in time of war make peace you must make war.

J. C. Breckinridge must think it hard times when he has to run ten miles to get something to drink.

Our late Governor looks now like a good Christian in an hour of trial—he looks resigned.

The ram Arkansas thought she was some, but our navy didn't care a button for her.

We are asked if Morgan is coming back. He certainly is if he can.

The Indiana quota is full. There is an example to be quoted.

**THE LEXINGTON FAIR.**—The Twelfth Annual Fair of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held at the Fair Grounds near Lexington on Tuesday, September 9th, and continue for three days. The list of premiums, which, as heretofore, are liberal, has been published and can be had at this office or of the President, Wm. Warfield, Esq.

**Captain Sidney B. Jones**, of Newport, Kentucky, who distinguished himself in the battle of Mill Springs, has been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-second Kentucky regiment. He is now in Newport, looking around for a suitable camp for the regiment, which already numbers three hundred and fifty men.

On Thursday, Lieutenant Kirchner arrested Ben. M. Hitt, of Hunter's Bottom, Kentucky, and made him take hold of the Federal flag and take the oath of allegiance. He is one of the men who, in the Kentucky Legislature last year, voted against placing the national flag above the State capitol at Frankfort.

**MILITARY ARRESTS.**—Quite a number of rebel sympathizers have been arrested in Trimble county, Ky. Amongst the number, we understand, were Dr. Wm. M. Ely, Ben. Morris, John Markley, and John Connell. It is thought further arrests will be made. Several of the citizens in the county have skedaddled for fear of being arrested.

**A GIFT TO YALE.**—Joseph Rattell, Esq., of New York, has made a donation of \$5,000 to promote the study of sacred music in that institution.

## Letter from Hartford.

(Correspondence Louisville Democrat.)

HARTFORD, CT., Aug. 16, 1862.

Messrs. Editors—Col. Netter and Major Shanks are progressing finely in raising their number of men. They are coming in every hour through the day. Col. Netter has just received a company of five looking men from Indiana, and men are daily flocking to him from the counties of Warren, Logan, Butler, Morgan and Davies.

He has some three hundred at this time, and it will not be long until he will have a regiment; and surely he deserves it if any one does. Major Shanks is filling up rapidly also; he will soon have his number of men. I think the guerrillas have delayed their visit to this place until it is too late. When we have such commanders among us as Netter and Shanks, we need not fear George Davidson or any of his clan. Respectfully,  
CONRAD.

## Official Vote of the Seventh Judicial District.

Judge.	Commonwealth.	Attorney.
J. B. Dwyer.	191	44
R. S. Gault.	365	44
P. M. H.	704	42
W. B. H.	33	42
J. B. Dwyer.	5,306	2,714
Total.	7,543	4,413

## From Gen. Morgan.

The Ohio State Journal publishes the following:

(By Telegram from Cumberland Gap.)  
Aug. 11, via Mr. VERNON, Aug. 10.  
To Editors O. S. J.:  
There is very undue excitement on the subject of the rebel demonstrations in East Tennessee. You have no cause for anxiety. Health good.  
Geo. W. Morgan.

**AN INCIDENT IN MEMPHIS, TENN.**—On Tuesday Star-spangled Banner. On Tuesday evening, when the band of the Twenty-fifth Indiana were serenading Col. Hillyer and lady, it happened that the wife and daughter of a distinguished Kentucky member of our Congress were on a visit to Mrs. H. On the occasion the band first played some operatic piece. Then there was a pause; then the Star-spangled Banner. When the first strain of the grand old American Marchionette filled the air, a rebel officer's wife involuntarily clasped her hands together and burst into tears, exclaiming: "Oh, that dear, dear old tune. I have not heard it for so long a time. I feel like a wanderer come home again."

**PATRIOTISM OF SECRETARY SEWARD.**—We stated the fact that Secretary Seward proposed to raise fifteen volunteers for the State Department, as its quota. A little incident, which occurred a few days ago, still further illustrates Secretary Seward's patriotism. During the morning, he sent a note to Captain Harrover, who is engaged in recruiting District soldiers, requesting him to send to his office eight recruits. They were sent, and as soon as they appeared before the Secretary, he handed one of them a neat little package, upon which they retired and opened the mysterious envelope, when, to their surprise, they discovered a fifty-dollar Treasury note for each one of them.

**GOT HOLD OF THE WRONG MEN.**—Mr. Theodore Vonhoe, member of the Covington City Council, and his business partner, Mr. John Hasenauer, were arrested by a couple of soldiers belonging to Capt. Culbertson's company, a few evenings ago, and carried to the Provost Marshal's office. Verbal orders not always holding good in military affairs, the parties were released from custody. It was subsequently ascertained that Capt. Culbertson had given no order for the arrest of the parties. The joke is a good one on the gentlemen, and they seem to be residents of Covington, Ky.

**WE NOTICED, SAYS THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE** of yesterday, a ten-inch mortar at the depot of the Kentucky Central Railroad yesterday, awaiting shipment to Cumberland Gap. It was manufactured in Boston, and throws a monster shell weighing 128 pounds. Such a monster is seldom seen in this region, and therefore attracted considerable attention. The mortar and carriage combined weigh eleven thousand pounds. Some curiosity is expressed as to how so heavy a gun is to be transported across the mountainous country between Lexington and Cumberland Gap.

**A GOOD JOKE.**—Referring to a typographical error in an announcement of a recent meeting in which Judge Russell, of Boston, was to participate, he said, on rising to make his speech, that the had read in the papers that Mrs. Judge Russell was to be present at the meeting; but he had left her at home in charge of a small body of infantry, and unable to come herself, she had sent a feeble detachment from the main body.

**DEATH OF A DESCENDANT OF MARTHA WASHINGTON.**—Lieutenant O. Stewart Webster, of the Fifteenth New York Volunteers, was a grandson of Noah Webster, and great grandson of Martha Washington. He was a man of fine attainments, and brave among the bravest.

**COL. RILEY'S REGIMENT.**—We are informed that Col. W. E. Riley, of Mercer, is meeting with great success in filling up his cavalry regiment for three years or during the war. Col. Riley only received his commission on Saturday last, and the indications are that his regiment will be full by the close of the week. This speaks well for his popularity. —Danville Tribune.

**ARREST IN ILLINOIS.**—The St. Louis Union says: The famous Dr. Thomas M. Hope, of Alton, Illinois, Breckinridge candidate for Governor in 1860, and brother-in-law of Major General John Pope, was arrested last Saturday on the charge of disloyalty.

**AT THE LAST MEETING** of the Board of Public Schools, a resolution was adopted requiring all teachers appointed to situations in the St. Louis Public Schools to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by the State Convention.

**A BANK OF EARTH** fell on four little children, on Tuesday, at Cleveland, killing one, aged seventeen months, and badly injuring another. The other two were not hurt, being protected by some timbers.

**MRS. LINCOLN'S BROTHER KILLED.**—A brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who was in the rebel army, it is reported, was killed in the late fight at Baton Rouge.

**The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette** has been suspended.

## The Fight at Baton Rouge.

The Memphis Appeal of the 15th copies from the Grenada Appeal a long letter of "De De Kay's"—Charles D. Kirk, from this city—giving his description of the fight at Baton Rouge. It is notorious that Charley will not tell the truth when a falsehood will serve his purpose. The following extracts we make, as they give the movements of the rebel Kentucky troops in that fight:

The Third, Sixth and Seventh Kentucky regiments were going ahead like a hurricane. Nothing could stop their fearful and determined progress. The more obstinate the resistance the fiercer their onsets. Overcoming all the odds, they pressed forward, mostly at a "charge bayonet," yelling like madmen. Col. A. P. Thompson, of Paducah, fell, wounded severely through the neck, and another officer was wounded dangerously. Other officers went down, but the men marched on. After the fall of Col. Thompson, Col. Ed. Crossland, who had been leading his brave fifth wherever the fire was hottest, assumed command of the brigade, and he discharged them with equal duty and equal bravery and skill. Capt. Bowman led the Third Kentucky, and did it gallantly. Major Johnson not reaching the field until it was well nigh won. Lieut. Col. Carter was in command of the Sixth Kentucky during the first of the action. Conspicuous for his daring, but weak from sickness, and scarcely recovered from a terrible wound received at Shiloh, he was forced to yield his position to Major W. L. Clarke. This young officer was quite equal to the task. He was intrepid, skillful and prudent, and brought his men safely out of more than one tight place. The Thirty-fifth Alabama, which had never before been under fire, acted with all the coolness of veterans. Its commander, Col. J. W. Robertson, was as self-possessed as on a dress parade, and led his brave men into every danger. Falling from the effects of a sunstroke, the command devolved upon Lieut. Col. Goodwin, a young officer of great promise. The conduct of this brigade (Preston's) was pre-eminently noble, and I regret that its General could not have been present to have shared its perils and enjoyed its constant succession of triumphs. Unfortunately, he is confined to his bed with typhoid fever, at the residence of a friend, near Clinton, Miss. Col. Thompson, however, as Acting Brigadier, proved a gallant and intrepid commander. Of the members of the staff, Col. W. L. Walker, Adjutant-General, was wounded early in the action, having his ribs broken; and Lieut. Chas. Semple, Ordnance Officer, was shot with grape through the leg, being this heroic officer's second wound in the war, the first having been received at Fort Donelson. Major John R. Brockmorton, Brigade Quartermaster, rendered invaluable service in removing the wounded. He courted dangerous positions, and captured a lot of Government horses and mules. But this was not the only service he rendered. In the ninth severe battle in the war, he was in the thick of it. Dr. J. W. Robertson, Brigade Surgeon, was remarkably efficient in organizing and conducting his field hospital arrangements.

While the left was thus forcing the enemy into two lines, the right wing, under General Charles Clark, did not lag behind. This division was led by himself with this division, and his presence had a magical effect upon the men. There was no danger he did not share with them. His tall form seemed to tower above the fray, and wherever there was peril, where there was an enemy to drive or a position to gain. Of the gallantry and noble bearing of his young son Cabell I should not speak, were it not that he is as modest as he is meritorious. He is a noble soldier, and a noble officer. General Breckinridge led personally several charges, and towards the close of the action, coming up to the Fourth and Fifth Kentucky, who had fallen back utterly exhausted, he drew his sword, and with one appealing look, and in his clear, musical tones, "My men, charge!" This charge is described to us by an officer who participated, as one of the most signal and effective acts of the battle.

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Main Democrat.

Notice to Owners of Property.

The owners of lots and parts of lots are hereby informed that ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring the grading and paving, or receding and repaving of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots, and if they fail to have the same properly done, within the thirty days from the date hereof, the work will be done under a contract at the expense of lot owners, as provided for in the 3d section of the 7th article of the City Charter.

All drains from lots or houses to be conveyed under the sidewalks in iron pipes, in accordance with the ordinance regulating the same, said work when executed to be received by the City Engineer, and if not done in every respect in accordance with specifications regulating sidewalk paving, to be repaved at the expense of property owners.

To recurb and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Green street, from Floyd to Preston street.

To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Franklin street, from Shelby to Campbell street.

To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of First street, from Washington to Water street.

To grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of First street, from Washington to Water street.

To recurb and repave the sidewalks on both sides of Preston street, from Washington to Water street.

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INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, 1862.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Howard Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$9,500 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$69,500 00

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due, \$10,000 00

2. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

3. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

4. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

5. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

6. All other claims against the Company, \$10,000 00

Total liabilities, \$60,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Samuel T. Skidmore, President, and Henry A. Oakley, Secretary, of the Howard Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each and every of them, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, as required by law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, this 1st day of July, 1862.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE, KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1862.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 1st day of July, 1862.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1862.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$60,000 00

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due, \$10,000 00

2. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

3. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

4. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

5. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

6. All other claims against the Company, \$10,000 00

Total liabilities, \$60,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Edward A. Taylor, President, and Isaac R. St. John, Secretary, of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each and every of them, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, as required by law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, this 1st day of January, 1862.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE, KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1862.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 1st day of July, 1862.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 31st day of December, 1861.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of December, 1861.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$60,000 00

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due, \$10,000 00

2. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

3. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

4. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

5. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

6. All other claims against the Company, \$10,000 00

Total liabilities, \$60,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Albert Ward, President, and Vincent T. Clark, Secretary, of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each and every of them, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, as required by law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, this 1st day of December, 1861.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE, KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1862.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 1st day of July, 1862.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, 1862.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$60,000 00

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due, \$10,000 00

2. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

3. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

4. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

5. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

6. All other claims against the Company, \$10,000 00

Total liabilities, \$60,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.

Isaac R. St. John, President, and Edward A. Taylor, Secretary, of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each and every of them, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, as required by law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, this 1st day of July, 1862.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE, KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1862.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 1st day of July, 1862.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ATLANTIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 31st day of December, 1861.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1862.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Northwestern Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

6. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

7. All other securities, \$10,000 00

Total assets of the Company, \$60,000 00

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due and not due, \$10,000 00

2. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

3. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

4. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

5. Losses adjusted and not due, \$10,000 00

6. All other claims against the Company, \$10,000 00

Total liabilities, \$60,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK.

David P. Brewster, President, and Samuel B. Lord, Secretary, of the Northwestern Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each and every of them, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the condition of the said Company, as required by law.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, this 1st day of January, 1862.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE, KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky., July 1, 1862.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this 1st day of July, 1862.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AS. E. TYLER & CO., Agents.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, 1862.

MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF

Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled

"An act to regulate the business of Insurance Companies," approved March 1862.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and is located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is One Hundred and Fifty thousand Dollars.

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand and in bank, \$10,000 00

2. Real Estate unencumbered, \$10,000 00

3. Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, \$10,000 00

4. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00

5. Delinquent due the Company, otherwise secured, \$10,000 00